



WIRE YOUR HOME NOW

During the Special Home Wiring Campaign now being conducted in Greater Knoxville, we have arranged to make installations at a minimum cost and most liberal terms.

No matter how long your house has been built, we will wire it with no damage to the interior or furniture, and with no inconvenience to the occupants.

TELEPHONE 580 FOR PARTICULARS

As an extra inducement to have this work done now we will give a

Six-Pound Electric Iron Free With Every Wiring Contract Made During This Campaign

Any of the following contractors will be glad to figure with you

Mos Electric Co.

Brisco Electric Co.

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KNOXVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY



THIS IRON FREE
With Every Wiring Contract
During Our
Special Campaign

NEW OCCUPATION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

A new occupation, that of "farm mechanic," will be an outcome of the world war. This is the belief of the federal board for vocational education, which is preparing to train disabled soldiers, formerly farm boys, for such work. With the scarcity of labor on the farm, the board looks for a more extensive use of farm machinery in the future, and the soldiers will be trained to handle and repair tractors and other farm machinery. The board is of the opinion that every farm of 100 acres or more will require such a mechanic.

FEAR RADICALISM OF LABOR

Seemingly, the fear of the Canadian West toward Anarchism has been the thought.

West thought the swing toward the extreme. The United States recent convention of 10,000 coal miners without a dissenting voice, the following "Resolutions" were adopted: "Resolved, that the Russian soviet system is the only basis for the complete abolition of the capitalist system."

The miners' movement is short-

ly followed by the Western inter-provincial conference of labor with 262 delegates representing practically all the labor unions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Not only did this conference send greetings to the Russian soviet government, but it advocated by unanimous vote the breaking away from the international organizations and the formation of the One Big Union.

New English Organization.

Members of the great middle class of England at last have taken steps to organize to protect their own interests against the aggressions of capital on the one hand and increasing wages of workmen on the other. Leaders of the middle class declare that only by organization can they escape an unfair share of the burdens of life.

At a preliminary meeting it was decided to call the organization the "Middle Class Union." Among the purposes of the union are:

"To remove undue burdens upon the middle class, including the cost of living."

"To protect the middle class against bureaucratic and industrial tyranny."

"To combine for common protection of those members of the community who have no organization to safeguard their interests."

Letters appearing in support of the union show that many army officers and other soldiers are deeply interested in the movement.

How the middle-class union will be received in the political field by the capitalists and the trade unions which now monopolize it remains to be seen.

Australian Labor Troubles.

In the 1918 yearbook of the Australian commonwealth the statement is made that in the calendar 1917 there were 444 labor disputes in the

month (the total population of which is only 4,980,000), involving 1,941 establishments. The number of workmen directly affected was 173,070, the number of working days lost was 4,509,658, and the total loss in wages was over \$10,000,000. The loss in wages due to strikes since the outbreak of the war has exceeded \$20,000,000. New South Wales has been the heaviest sufferer from labor troubles, but in the past year or two Queensland has become the most active center of disaffection.

Earnings of British Railroaders.

A detailed official statement which has been made public shows the average earnings of British railway men in 1913 were 28 shillings 6 pence a week and that they were increased during the war by 33 shillings. In addition to this, it is said, an eight-hour day was granted. These increased earnings and the shortened hours of labor, it is said, added \$375,000,000 to the annual cost of operating railways, to which may be added \$235,000,000 due to the increased cost of materials. The statement sets forth details of the men's present demands, which it is said would cost \$500,000,000 a year.

Predicts Labor Shortage.

An early labor shortage in this country of 5,000,000 men was predicted by Abram L. Elkus, former ambassador to Turkey and chairman of the New York reconstruction commission. While urging that all returning soldiers be given jobs at once, Mr. Elkus asserted that labor conditions among civilians were more serious than among the soldiers. There are twelve civilians unemployed to every unemployed soldier, he said.

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INCREASE IN RAILWAY WAGES

Workers Shown to Have Received Big Advances, Both in This Country and in England.

"In 1915 the annual average wage earnings of American railway workers have been advanced from \$800 to \$1,400; in England they have risen from \$350 to \$900," said Frank H. Fayant, assistant to the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, after an investigation of the effects of the war on railroads.

"While England, at the beginning of the war, had high freight rates and low wages, we were fortunate in having low freight rates and high wages. In this country we were not obliged to make such enormous percentage increase in wages, although our labor cost has risen greatly, and we could raise freight rates. It is estimated that the increases in freight and passenger rates made by the railroad administration last year have added close to \$1,000,000,000 to the revenues. The increases in wages thus far granted are close to \$800,000,000 and other advances now under consideration will probably bring the increase up to \$1,000,000,000. Our advance in rates, therefore, has apparently provided for the wage increase, but it has not provided for the war increase in the cost of coal and materials, which has been estimated between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 a year.

"In considering our American railroad wage increase under government operation, approaching \$1,000,000,000, or between 50 and 60 per cent; it is to be remembered that in the years 1916 and 1917 the railroads under private management advanced wages by \$350,000,000 including the \$70,000,000 cost of the Adamson act."

WOMEN JOIN TRADES UNIONS

Thousands Have Flocked to Organizations During the Past Year, Statistics Show.

Eighty thousand women clerks, stenographers, accountants and other office workers have joined trades union organizations during the past year, according to the Washington office of the National Women's Trade Union League. Many of these women are employed in railroad offices, others in the various branches of the federal civil service.

It is said that this tendency among clerical workers is a part of the greatest movement among wage-earners of which there is any record in the labor movement in the United States. In addition to office workers, teachers have been organizing in the American Federation of Teachers, which is also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The figures for retail clerks, garment and textile workers, waitresses, etc., are not yet available but it is believed that they also will show a reasonable increase in the number of organized women in the respective trades and industries.

Trade Union College.

"In order to make directly accessible to working men and working women the study of subjects which will further the progress of organized labor," the Trade Union college organized by the Boston Central Labor union opened its career April 7, at the High School of Practical Arts.

Shorn of all unnecessary adjuncts the new labor college is simply a combination of lecture courses to be conducted by leaders in their line, professors and instructors from Harvard and other universities and technical schools, and open to all trade unionists of the American Federation of Labor and members of their immediate families for the nominal sum of \$2.50 for each course. Incidentally there will be periods of study and discussion.

Seek Six-Hour Day.

The agitation for a six-hour day has been going on for some time in the ranks of labor in Alberta, Canada. Some members of the present legislature are known to favor the shorter day, but such a bill, it is said, undoubtedly would meet with strong opposition. The action of the legislature is awaited with interest by all employers and working people throughout the province. Labor leaders declare they do not desire wages fixed by law, but are willing to let them remain as a matter of arrangement between employers and employees.

Duty Before Employers.

A new era in Great Britain's industrial system is being fostered by the government, the employers and the workers, declared the employers' industrial commission sent abroad by the department of labor, in its report to Secretary Wilson.

American business men, said an announcement accompanying the commission's finding, "must quickly revise their ideas regarding methods of handling labor if the movement toward radical socialism, generally described in a loose way as bolshevism, is to be offset in the United States."

Week of Forty-Four Hours Adopted.

The plant of the United States Shoe Machinery company, Beverly, Mass., was opened on a new schedule of 44 hours a week, and a readjustment of wages. An official of the company authorized the statement that employees probably would receive as much under the 44-hour plan as they formerly did on a 50-hour working basis. The company recently recognized a union newly formed among its employees, and announced the 44-hour schedule after conferences with a union committee.

NATIONAL DEFENDERS BENEFITS

Sick and Disability.....\$10.00 per week
Funeral Benefit.....\$100.
Symbolical Memorial over the grave of every deceased member
Club Privileges for members and their families.

Free Employment Bureau.

The Biggest Thing of Its Kind ever Founded
Cost Only THREE DOLLARS To Join

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE ANY MEMBER, OR

J. W. ELLIOTT

-AT-

BOARD OF COMMERCE

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO MARY PETERSON

J. Albert Robbins vs. Mary Peterson
State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 16666

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Mary Peterson is justly indebted to Complainant and that she is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on her, and an original attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of July next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 21st day of May, 1919.
J. C. FORD, C. & M.
O. L. White, Sol.
May 24 31 June 7 14 1919

COUNTY COURT LAND SALE.

Alex P. Watson, Administrator, vs.
Lydia Craig, et al—
No. 4095

Pursuant to a decree pronounced in the above cause at the May term, 1919, in the county court of Knox County, Tennessee, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the north door of the court house, in Knoxville, Tenn., on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1919, at 11 o'clock a. m., the lands described in the pleadings, and being described as follows:

Situated in the 2nd civil district, of Knox County, Tennessee, and in what is known as the J. C. J. Williams Addition to the City of Knoxville, and being two lots, Nos 8 and 9, in Block No. 22 and fronting on Hillside Avenue, and lot No. 8 being a corner lot. This lot is 65 by 95 feet. Lot No. 9 is 50 feet by 97 feet, and is a part of what is known as the J. G. J. Williams property Addition and being the same lots conveyed W. G. Eaton, Commissioner of the Chancery Court at Knoxville, to Miss Tempie Garrett, by Deed dated July 21st 1910 and recorded in Book 208 at page 179 in the Registers Office Knox County Tenn.

Terms: Said land will be sold for 1-3 cash, and the balance on a credit of six and twelve months, taking interest bearing note with good personal security and retaining a lien on land as further security.

This 23rd day of May, 1919

A. W. Edington, County Court Clerk.
Robert D. Taylor, Sol.
May 24 31 June 7 14 1919

International Labor Conference.

The completed draft of the convention creating a permanent organization for the promotion of labor interests and international regulation of labor conditions consists of 41 articles. Meetings of the general conference will be held at least once yearly. The conference will include representatives of the employers and workers. Each delegate may be accompanied by two advisers, and when woman's rights are involved at least one of the advisers should be a woman.

The conference will meet at the seat of the league of nations, where the international labor office will be established as part of the league organization. A governing body of 24 members will control the labor office and will be composed of 12 government representatives and six members elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers, and six elected by the delegates representing the working people.

Women Labor Leaders to Meet.

An industrial commission of American women will leave for England, France and Italy in April to confer with woman labor leaders of those countries with a view to promoting internationally the industrial interests of women.

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WOMEN WORKERS HAVE DONE WELL

British Home Office Accords Them Assured Place in Industry.

MANY NEW FIELDS OPENED

Trades Long Considered Unsuitable to Female Labor Have Been Successfully Invaded—Conditions Referred to as National Asset of Great Value.

The British home office has issued a memorandum upon the substitution of women in nonmunition factories.

The memorandum states that the reports of the home office inspectors show that substitution has proceeded on two main lines. On the one hand, in the trades in which women were largely employed before the war, they have now been introduced into skilled and semiskilled processes normally reserved for men, as well as into a number of subsidiary laboring operations; on the other, it has been found necessary to employ them in important industries from which custom or the nature of the work carried on had hitherto entirely or almost entirely excluded them.

While substitution had in many cases been found most successful in these industries where women were already at work in some sections, and where the work to be carried on was obviously suitable for them, there have been many striking exceptions to this rule.

There was comparatively little successful substitution in the textile trades, but on the other hand, when women were brought, frequently with reluctance, into certain trades and occupations which from the nature and conditions of the work are held in normal times to be quite unsuitable for female labor, they often did remarkably well.

Reports show also that in a great preponderance of cases substitution has proved satisfactory. In certain trades already largely employing women, such as the clothing and boot and shoe industries, women have shown capacity to take up, and to carry out completely and satisfactorily, many of the more skilled processes hitherto reserved for men, and have acquired mastery of the whole range of operations in other trades, like light leather tanning, which they had barely touched before the war. Moreover they have displayed unexpected readiness for work which at first sight seemed highly unsuitable for them, carrying out hot, heavy, wet and dirty operations with courage, steadiness and success.

There is, therefore, a body of industries and operations offering a hopeful field of fresh employment to women, where their war experience can be turned to account, and should prove a national asset of great value.

Wanted, a New Order of Industry.

"There are 20 outstanding leaders of American business and industry," says Glenn Frank, the sociologist, "who have always been classed as conservative men concerned primarily with the financial problems of industry; if these 20 men should pool their brain power in a study of the labor problems with the same sustained thought they have given to financial problems, if they should counsel with the students of labor as they have counseled with the students of chemical, electrical and other problems that touch their business interests, and if they should take the initiative in making a sincere exhaustive study of the whole lying between the extreme of private capitalism and the forms of state socialism in which find out whether or not there is the ground of industrial settlement on which both labor and capital can stand in a co-operation minister to the legitimate aims they would, with dramatic inventiveness, a new order of industrial American public is waiting for the governmental problem."—Century Magazine.